

Canacea macateei, Malloch.

1924. *Canacea macateei* Malloch, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., xxvi, 52.

This species was described from a series of both sexes from Jekyl Island, Georgia. I have specimens from several eastern states as well as one from California. It is the genotype of Malloch's? genus *Canacea*, which is not congeneric with *Canace*, but which may prove to be synonymous with *Chaetocanace* of Hendel, 1914, erected for an East Indian species.

**Notes on North American Halticinae with
Descriptions of Two New Species and
a New Variety (Coleoptera).**

By L. G. GENTNER, East Lansing, Michigan.

The following paper is published with a view to giving additional distributional records and descriptions of new species. I am indebted to Prof. H. C. Fall for verification of identifications and to Dr. Henry Skinner, Mr. E. T. Cresson, Jr., and Mr. Nathan Banks, for comparison of specimens with types.

HALTICA POLITA Olivier.—Two males and one female of this species are in my possession from Wellfleet, Mass., Aug. 21, 1921. These specimens seem to be typical of that species except that they are somewhat smaller than the ones I have from Georgia. The species has heretofore been reported only from South Carolina and Georgia.

EPITRIX BREVIS Schwarz.—One specimen was taken by me at East Lansing, Mich., July 26, 1922, while sweeping *Solanum*. This species has not been reported north of Indiana.

EPITRIX FASCIATA Blatchley.—Three specimens were collected at Smith Point, Texas, September 1, 1922, on *Datura tatula* by L. J. Bottimer. Mr. Bottimer has also sent me 27 specimens collected in Jan., 1923, at Brownsville, Kingsville and San Benito, Texas. Heretofore this species has been reported only from Florida.

EPITRIX PARVULA Fabricius.—One female was taken by me at East Lansing, Mich., July 25, 1922, on *Solanum*, making a new record for the state.

Chaetocnema (protensa) splendida new variety.

Very elongate oval, more than twice as long as wide, surface distinctly bronzed or brassy except elytra which are deep blue, moderately shining.

Antennæ more or less rufotestaceous at base, the outer six joints piceous. Head more or less alutaceous, moderately punctured, front and genæ densely punctured and densely covered with whitish hairs.

Thorax one-third wider at base than long, sides regularly arcuate, narrowing slightly to apex, basal marginal line distinct at the sides, surface more or less alutaceous, the punctures moderate in size, separated at least by their own diameters. Elytra slightly wider at base than thorax, humeri rounded, umbones not prominent, disc convex, the striæ regular, not impressed, composed of rather coarse and moderately closely placed punctures, the intervals flat, wider than the striæ, surface faintly alutaceous. Body beneath piceous, brassy bronze.

Prosternum closely punctate.

Abdomen moderately coarsely, but not closely punctate, variable, shining, very faintly alutaceous. Femora piceous, bronzed. Tibiæ and tarsi rufotestaceous. Length 2.5—2.9 mm.

♂.—Last ventral segment of abdomen deeply sinuate each side of middle, median lobe prominent. First joint of anterior tarsi somewhat dilated.

Type: male: East Lansing, Mich., in collection of Entomology Dept., Mich. Agr. Coll. Paratypes in collections of U. S. National Museum, Canadian National Museum and Entomology Dept., Univ. of Wis.

Described from a series of twenty specimens. This is the prettiest of all of the North American species of *Chaetocnema*. It differs from the true *protensa* only in the deep blue color of the elytra. The tendency toward the blue coloration in the true *protensa* is seen in the bluish cast of the scutellum, of the region of the head between the base of the antenna and the eye, on the front, and sometimes on the anterior and middle femora. In the variety the scutellum is bronzed. I have one specimen in which the punctures of the scutellar striæ are somewhat confused. The punctuation of the head, thorax and abdomen is variable in density and some individuals are much more alutaceous than others. I have examined hundreds of individuals of the typical *protensa* and all are more or less distinctly alu-

taceous, which fact was not mentioned by Horn. Horn states that a specimen from Garland, Colorado, has the thorax distinctly cupreous and the elytra greenish bronze. I have taken two such specimens in Michigan, but they are quite distinct in coloration from the blue variety.

Occurs along with *protensa* on common marsh grass at the rate of about one to twenty-five at East Lansing, Mich., during the earlier part of May. One specimen was taken in September, 1923. I have seen one female from Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, collected by F. S. Carr and three males from Aweme, Manitoba, collected by N. Criddle, one of which was more of a violet blue.

CHAETOCNEMA OPULENTA Horn.—On May 21, 1920, I took one female and on May 25, one male and two females of this species at Madison, Wis., while sweeping the grass at the edge of a marshy place on the shore of Lake Mendota. This species has previously been reported from S. Calif., N. Mex. and Ind.

CHAETOCNEMA PULICARIA Melsheimer.—Oct. 16, 1922, I took one male at East Lansing, Mich., and on Sept. 17, 1923, one female by sweeping. This species has not previously been reported from this state.

Glyptina abbreviata new species.

Oval, moderately elongate, convex. Wings rudimentary, normally reaching half-way to apex of elytra. Body above rufotestaceous, shining, below piceous to almost black except prothorax which is the same as above.

Antennæ and legs rufotestaceous. Last segment of antennæ and hind femora sometimes slightly darker. Head shining, impunctate, with the exception of a few coarse punctures near each eye. Thorax one-half wider than long, but little narrower in front than at base, anterior angles with an oblique truncation behind which there is a distinct angulation, sides moderately arcuate, disc convex, finely and sparsely punctate, punctation variable. Elytra more or less translucent, wider at base than thorax, regularly arcuate from base to apex, humeri indistinct, umbones very faint, disc very feebly striate, punctures coarse, well separated in rows.

Abdomen shining, distinctly punctate. Length 1.5—1.9 mm.

♂.—With the last ventral segment usually of paler color, sinuate each side, with a median lobe and a darker impressed

median line extending the entire length of the segment. First segment of anterior tarsi dilated. In the darker forms the last segment is scarcely paler and the median line is hard to distinguish.

Type: male; Madison, Wisconsin, in collection of Entomology Dept., Mich. Agr. Coll. Paratypes in collections of United States National Museum, Canadian National Museum and Entomology Dept., Univ. of Wis.

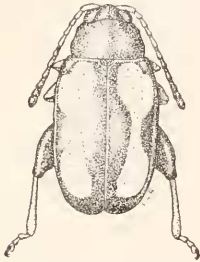
Described from a large series of specimens collected at Madison, Wisconsin, and East Lansing, Michigan. The elongate oval form, indistinct humeri, rudimentary wings and much darker under side distinguish this species from *spuria* to which it is most closely related. In Horn's key it should come first among those with yellowish or rufotestaceous elytra. The punctuation of the prothorax is quite variable ranging from fine and sparse to rather coarse and dense. The color above also varies from rufotestaceous to dark piceous. The elytra are more or less translucent permitting the rudimentary wings to show through as lighter blotches, while the dorsal abdominal segments show piceous or blackish. Possibly this species stands wrongly named as *brunnea* in some collections as I have received it under that name.

I have taken this insect in large numbers during May, feeding and mating on wild geranium, both in Wisconsin and Michigan. One specimen was sent me from Oradell, New Jersey.

GLYPTINA BRUNNEA Horn.—There seems to be a question as to what really is the true *brunnea*. Certain correspondence and the examination of specimens have led me to believe that for some reason the species which I am herein describing as *abbreviata* has been wrongly placed under the name of *brunnea* in some collections. I have examined a series of specimens from Georgia which I believed to be the true *brunnea* and comparison of examples with Horn's type proved them to be such. They agree very well with his description in that they are larger and more robust than either *abbreviata* or *spuria*, have the thorax wider in proportion and have the same color below as above. The reddish-brown color mentioned by Horn is peculiar to them.

***Phyllotreta conjuncta* new species.** Text figure.

Oblong oval, moderately robust, piceous, shining, each elytron with a broad brownish-yellow vitta, very much narrowed in the middle.



Phyllotreta conjuncta n. sp.,
male type.

Antennæ about half as long as body, distinctly thicker externally, piceous, the basal five joints more or less rufotestaceous. Head sparsely, finely punctate, faintly alutaceous.

Thorax at base one-half wider than long, narrowed in front, front angles obliquely truncate, sides arcuate, disc convex, punctures moderate, not closely placed, surface faintly alutaceous. Elytra distinctly wider at base than thorax, humeri obtusely rounded, the punctures coarser than those of thorax, with a slight tendency toward strial arrangement on

basal half, vitta broad, covering about three-fourths the width of elytron, anteriorly nearly reaching base and margin, but not covering umbone, at middle with a deep and sudden excavation on outer side and a long shallower one on inner side, posteriorly not reaching margin or apex.

Body beneath piceous, abdomen sparsely punctate. Legs rufotestaceous, femora darker. Length 2.0 mm.

♂.—Last ventral distinctly sinuate each side, middle lobe moderately prominent with a rather deep, triangularly oval concavity and a median impressed line extending the length of the segment. Antennæ with the fifth joint not longer or larger than the sixth.

Type: male; East Lansing, Michigan, in collection of Entomology Dept., Michigan Agricultural College.

Described from a single specimen taken July 12, 1921, while sweeping. This species closely resembles *bipustulata* in form and sculpture and may at some time be shown to bear closer than specific relation to it. A careful examination gives one the impression that it might possibly be an individual of that species with the two spots connected by a vitta about one-eighth of a millimeter in width. It belongs to the series in which the antennæ are not different in the sexes.

I have taken one male *bipustulata* at Waupaca, Wisconsin, in which the spots are connected by a very faint narrow line on the left elytron and by an interrupted line on the right one. I have also taken a male and a female at Madison, Wisconsin, which show traces of a connecting line.